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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1904.

Richmond Banks.

Elsewhere we print a statement pre pared by Mr. W. M. Habliston, president of the National Bank of Virginia, showing the condition of the banks of Richmond and the phenomenal progress which years. The significance of the statement is brought out in the comparisons which Mr. Habliston makes. In 1890 the actual eash in the banks and trust companie Richmond amounted to \$8,749,802. In 1897 the deposits amounted to 89,829,213.

It is thus seen that for the seven years from 1890 to 1897 the increase amounted to \$1,079,411, but for the seven years 411,559, being more than fifteen times as great as that of the preceding sever years, and being nearly twice as great as the entire sum of deposits in The deposits in 1901, which in a measure represent the savings of the people, are soven years ago.

in the general banking business of the community, the loans and discounts in 1901 being nearly three times as great as they were in 1800 and nearly twice as

More gratifying than all, perhaps, is the statement showing the increase in deposits and banking assets between June 9, 1903, and September 6, 1904. Mr. Habliston points that this covers the critical period of last year, when the country was in the throes of financial astress, when the government withdrew Panama Canal obligations, and when Richmond was suffering more or less yards and the curtailment of operations at the Locomotive Works. Yet in that period deposits increased from \$21.618.057 to \$26,240,672, being a gain of \$4,622,718, or our times as much as the entire increase between 1890 and 1897, and there was a corresponding increase in loans and dis-

counts and in total assets.

of congratulation that during this critical period in the history of Richmond our financial institutions made the greatest progress of whelr existence. Mr. Habliston truthfully says that Richmond oc cuples a leading financial position in made between Richmond and Norfolk and between Richmond and Atlanta, but the figures show that the deposits in the Richmond banks on September 6, 1904, were nearly equal to the combined de-posits of the banks of Norfolk and At-We do not make "invidious distinctions." Norfolk and Atlanta are very live and progressive cities, and Richmond may well be proud to show banking resources almost as great as those of these two cities combined

It is of enormous advantage to Rich mond that her banks are so strong, and that she has so much available capital Within the bounds of prudence they keen it In active circulation, which means tha they lend it freely to men who are carrying on commerce and industry in this community and all reputable and reliable concerns doing business here or which may come here may find ample accommo dations in the Richmond banks without having to go to the financial centres o

A Girl's Protest.

The laggard in love has in all ages been held in contempt, and he is no more in favor in this age, as we shall presently

As the school girl would say in a composition on this subject, there are many kinds of beaux. There is the beau whom the girls call a "general beau, This is the beau who visits all girls promiseuously, and no girl in particular. agreeable and attentive, he is tolerated provided he does not interfere with a genuine sultor. Then there is the "candy beau." He may or may not be a gencounted upon by the girls who receive lates or a bunch of violets upon occasion, and he is also handy and convenient during the theatrical season. It may be said to the credit of beaux of this stripe that they do not sail under false They do not pretend to be suitors, and nothing is expected from them

The Times-Dispatch who prowl around making mischlet and causing no end of annoyance, and. If PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT the law could reach such cases, they could easily be arraigned in a court of justice upon the indictment of false pretense. They are what the girls "spooners," In their own cautious way they make love to the girls whom they They are "steady company." They select some elligible girl and make regular visits, consuming the family gas and wearing out the family carpets, and keep their victims in a state of intolerable expectancy, always hinting but never proposing. There is one girl in this comnunity who has stood this sort of imposition until forbearance has ceased to e a virtue and she lifts her musical velce in protest. She asks for a hearing brough these columns and she shall have She writes earnestly, and contrary to the ways of the trifling "spooners point. Her composition would not pass muster in a school of grammar and taking libertles with her copy and print the protest in her own language: She

"Some young men have the extremely bad habit of paying court to a young girl for year in and year out without offering a proposal of marriage to them. They are very liberal in their love-making, but concerning marriage, they are so slow and thoughtless that many a young girl has had her putlence completely were not and some times have had to allude to it herself in justic out his intentions. This often causes a girl's confidence in a man's sincerity to wan, ruins her disposition and causes her to be sad, and given to melancholy. Of course, she notices the neglect, and feels the humiliation of such a state of affairs.

"She does not know what to think or "She does not know what to think or oo. Is her lover true? Does he ever expect to marry? Does he want me? Well, why doesn't he say so? Is he pledged to another Perhaps there are circumstances to prevent him from marrying; may-be his health will not permit, or he has not the means to support a wife He tells me this? He is very cruel and thoughtless, and I can't help but doubt

tell me this? He is very cruel and thoughtless, and I can't heip but doubt his sincerity, but I love him, and oh! I wish I did know what to do!?

Such are her premeditations, and, young men, this is, indeed, very wrong to place a sweet and trusting young girl hi such a position. It is cruel and heartless. You have not shown your respect to her; you have made her believe you love her, and you are sure she loves your so, she expects a proposal next; to her; you have made her believe you love her, and you are sure she loves you; so, she expects a proposal next; any sensible girl would. If you love her, you should want to marry her some day, and should let her know it, and if you do not love her, you should not have told her you did, and you should not be waiting on her. Can't you have more respect for yourself than to be so weak and regardless of others' [cclings? What would you think of a kirl who would

respect tor yandson than to be respect to yand regardless of others' feelings? What would you think of a kirl who would treat you in such a manner, keeping you always in suspense, although she vowed she loved you? Imagine the pangs of anguish you would suffer. Would you not deem her very thoughtless and cruel? It is just so with the girl, so put your self in her place and feel the anxiety of such a position.

"And it is much more heartless and wicked for a man to act that way as he has more priviledges in life than a girl. He may have several sweethearts at one time, but generally after a certain young man has been paying attention to a young lady for a length of time, the young men begin to think he is her

young lady for a length of time, the young men begin to think he is her choice, so do not interfere; so in many cases, he is her only lover.
"Now, in conclusion, let me say to that young man, if you love the girl propose to her immediately; you should not be so particular about who you marry, and by this heartless act it proves you are not saint yourself. If you were all right not be hoping to have an angel for your companion through life. Look at your-self to see if you are worthy of this sweet young thing, and not at her to see if she is worthy of you. If you do any other way than this, you are a hard-hearted wretch, and you may expect nothing else but a sorrow much heavier than the one you have cast up on the life of that young girl, sooner or later."

A Warning From Chicago. Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chi-cago Federation of Labor, is quoted as

"Unionism is on the down grade in Chicago. A year ago we had 250,000 mem-To-day we have less than 150,000. The employers are just now sending out cards to their former workmen, offering to hire the men as individuals. is weakening the unions to an alarming

but we should not be surprised to know that it is true. The labor unions in Chicago have been powerful, but the trouble is that they have abused their power. In some instances at least they have made unreasonable demands and have attempted to enforce them by violence. There has been more agitation has been more rioting in connection with in gratitude and fraternal love. Break strikes than in any city in the Union. Whenever there is a strike in that turbulent city the authorities make ready the employers of labor in Chicago should have grown tired of union methods and members of labor unions in all parts of the country may well profit by the experience of their brethren in Chicago.

Organized labor in the United States is strong, but no organization in this country is strong enough, or can be prosper. If it abuses' its power, if it makes unreasonable demands, if it attempts to put its demands into effect by brute force and violence, if it has respect only to its own interests, and not to the interests of others, sooner or later it will come to grief. Organized labor cannot succeed, if it conducts its affairs according to the rules of the Chicago union-

Are the Japs Our Foes?

In conversation the other day with . distinguished scholar and student of economic and political questions from the American people showed such great sympathy with the Japanese in their struggle with Russia. He declared that the Japs were the natural foes of the United States, and that if they should succeed in whipping Russia the United States would probably have to recken with them by and by. He expressed the conviction that if Japan should succeed, There is still another variety of beaux | she would undoubtedly take possession

of Korea and would attempt to prevent the extension of American trade into the Far East. He thought that it would be through this channel that trouble between Japan and the United States would even-

tually come. "Suppose such trouble should arise," said he, "and suppose the Japs should United States; what would you do about it? How could you prevent the landyou deal with such a foe?"

These be remote contingencies, but they are questions which the people of the United States may well ask and answer to themselves.

Southern Wealth.

Corn and cotton: These are the great staple crops of America and the chiefsources of our agricultural wealth. With a falling off of the wheat crop, which is now estimated at about \$40,000,000 bushels, the price of flour has advanced until a from \$7 to \$8. This is a fearful tax on the workingman, and one from which he cannot escape, if he is to eat as much white bread as he ate last year. According to 2,500,000,000 bushels, but that well informed the corn crop will not be more than 2,000,less than the government's estimate. This means that there will be only four bushels of corn this year where there were five So much for the Central West.

The South, however, is showing up which, from every indication, will be we recall that the profit on cotton and cotton seed last year amounted to \$750,-000,000, which was paid to Southern States, it does not require much imagination to Southern people, railroads and manufactures. The Southern banks are full of money; the Southern railroads are earning big dividends; the Southern farmers are free from debt; and the Southern cotton mills, though suffering from the high price of cotton, are far better off than their Northern competitors. Altogether the South is and ought to be very thankful.

"The Bread of Life."

"I am the Bread of Life."-St. John, The assumption is that men are hunbeing. If he is not hungry there is something wrong. And when he begins to un-

derstand himself he knows that he is hungry. abiding need of humanity? In one aspect it is hunger for happiness. In another it is a hunger for love. In another it is, as our Lord calls it, a hunger and a thirst for righteousness. It is all these, and more, because it is also a hunger for God. That is the master need

of the human soul. Bread is a necessity. We cannot live of Life, it means that we cannot live the table to exhibit, or glorify itself The wheat does not grow in the field that men may admire its beauty. The end of its existence is fulfilled only in proportion as the wheat and the bread are taken, broken, brulsed, and consumed Bread not eaten is not bread, but only mouldy lumber.

By the bread that Christ broke one

evening in sign of redeeming sacrifice and everlasting love, we can say that wheat entered into its apotheosis. Nothing that concerns it can be indifferent to us. What poetry, even in its sowing, as into the furrows the laborious hands confide when it first appears throughout the long sleep of winter, the awakening in tie sprin; to the harvest, our anxious attention follows the evolution of the tre nourishment of men. In harvest the winds blow and rustle the stalks together we seem to hear the grain runricon darkers, a shiver runs through the stalks as in the heart of the la-

At last comes the harvest, the thresh ers, the barn. Then the grinding in the mill, and the kneading by the baker or the housewife. The bread is now on the table, and the family gathered to partake. is the fruit of the labor of men and the Son of God, and give God thanks. Take i it willingly with those who have none. Do not suffer a crumb to be lost. As the winds blow, as the fountain gushes, as the morning brighten, so wheat grows for all,

Even so was His ministry, and ever will be in the secret places of men's souls; a ministry of unselfishness; a ministry of nourishment. He gave Him self to repair the wasting life of human ity and to quicken those who were dying of hunger.

In other words the Cross was God's answer to man's hunger for love.

Wedding Gifts Of Known Quality.

OUR reputation for selling THE BEST has slood the test of more than one hundred (100) years.

All correspondence given careful attention. Goods sent on approval, express prepaid.

Galt & Bro., Established Over a Century,

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

If the red sea! In not intact over oark don't buy "old Joe" -whiskey

because the bottle may have been refilled insist on the genuine

bluthenthal & bickart

atlanta.

the cost of the gift did not effect the

We have our small philanthropies, our little loaves for the poor, our crumbs of comfort for the sad and solltary, our orthodox schemes of relief for poverty. But how small a distance are we willing to go in the way of real sacrifice, of per sonal trouble, of toll or pain or selfeffacement.

of God-which puts all our puny efforts to shame—that it cost Him all that He could give, and all that He could bear! Ten thousand worlds live by His bounty to supply the wants of every creature impoverish Him, nor His labors thre we are in a region where even God (we

"My flesh and My blood." How little how much it ought to mean to us!

Bread aids man's life from within Man has many possessions that help him from without, such as shelter, raiment, and a beautiful world to mirror his Creator's glory. Yet to have all that, and nothing more, would be to live and die like Tantalus. The body has a deeper nced, to neglect which is death and for which God in kindness supplies our daily There is a life more inward still, and

apt to be neglected, yet all essentlaid Christ for us is much, but it is not enough. Christ in us is essential to our very health. A protest against externals is still needed. It is needed socially, lest men content themselves with a her ven made up of parks and material the substitutes for a saving contact with separate life, lest we become more anxious about our money than our morals; about our social position than our character; about our body than about our

For the life of the man is Christ Carist must be believed in. Christ must be loved. Christ must be communed with. Christ, by His word and Spirit must permeate and renew the whole being. This is "the living Bread," the neurishment of the essential and enduring part of us, the secret of a life than shall be vigorous, triumphant, deathless,

The Hon, Steve Elkins, of West Virgints, is proving to be a real good son-in

Judge Parker's letter, is bearing fruit as it is being read and studied by the folks for whom it was intended, that is to say, the thinking people.

A correspondent of the Floyd County Press, signing "Bright Eyes," opens a news letter in that journal with this rather doubtful compliment: "As ning in the bushel measure. But if the haven't seen anything in your valuable will give you paper for oulte awhile. I a few items."

> Newport News is of the opinion that he government yards do not know a thing about pulling off the launching o a big ship. The fallure to break the botle of champagne on the nose of the Connecticut amuses the Virginia ship-

> 'doubtful" enough to attract a large proportion of the campaign funds raised by both sides. New York has no Barks dale pure election law with penalties.

> There are indications that both Texas and Pennsylvania will "stand pat" by giving the usual big majorities in the usual way, one for Democracy and the other for the Republicans.

> Our friends beyond the Atlantic are naking a study of American rallway wrecks and unfortunately we are furnishing them with entirely too many object lessons.

> The news from across the water is to the effect that the British have raised their own apples this year, and will not call upon Albemarle county for the usual supply of pippins.

> unuarandua: The Texas boll weevil has been surpassed. A man in that State was killed ast week by ants, but whether by the Guatemalan variety or the native breed

> ampaigner to get mad. He does not like the idea of prefixing "Ex" to his title next year,

> All the old time signs point to a very old winter. Luck can't always be on the side of the coal man. The reciprocity doctrine is threatening

to make Massachusetts a debatable State

SALUON REFORMS AS

CARRIED ON IN ENGLAND

In connectice with the subway saloon in New York city, about which so much has been said, Lord Grey, founder of the Public House Triest Movement, has just written an instructive article bearing on its operation in England. He says in the beginning that under the liquor law of the United Kingdom no new house can be licensed for the retail saie of alcoholic liquors unless the licensing magistrates think the requirements of the district call for an additional saloon. It has been the policy of these magistrates to refuse all applications for new licenses unless the absolute necessity for a new

\$100,000.

It is estimated that the net profits realized by the liquor saloons of the United Kingdom are about \$1,000,000 per annum, not including the wholesale profit made by brewers and distilers to whom the majority of the saloons bewhom the majority of the long. Between seventy and eighty per cent of the liquor saloons are "tied" to the browers and distillers who pay enormous sums for these houses in order that they may obtain an cutlet for their stuff. As further evidence of the liquor and importance of the liquor power and importance of the liquitrade, Lord Grey says that for ever primary day school in England of Wales, there are more than six license Wales, there are more than six licensed houses for the sale of liquors. It is plain from this that the liquor sellers in England exert a powerful political influence, and the first object of the Public Trust Movement was to build what Lord Grey calls a "ringed fence" around existing licensed houses of the United Kingdom, and thus prevent the further growth of an organization which, uncheefed threatens to control the unchecked, threatens to control the

State.

Accordingly a few individuals resolved, only three years ago, to take advantage of the opportunities which the law afforded them, and have succeeded in establishing the property of t tablishing in nearly every county in land a powerful Public House who have no interest whatsoever in pro-moting the consumption of alcoholic li-

The men in this movement do not ask so the dividend payable on the capital subscribed is limited to five per cent. per annum, all surples profits being handed to the council to be applied to objects of public benefit. The administration of a trust company is in the hands of directors who are responsible to the ness. The houses under trust management are conducted as refreshment houses rather than as mere drinking bars, food and soft drinks as well as alcoholic liquors being sold, and food and drinks supplied are of the best quality obtainable. The managers are paid a fixed salary so that they have no paid a fixed salary so that they have no drinks on the incentive to urgo men to drink; on the

cants.

Lord Grey says in passing, that if
the "ringed fence" policy started three
years ago by the Central Public House
Trust Association, over which he presides,
had been started thirty or forty years ago, and all the new licenses established since that date had been brought under which have enriched the owners of monopoly saloons would have been available for providing the country with counter attractions to the saloon. For this reason he and his associates ask that all part literaps should be given that all new licenses should be given administer them as a trust in the terest of the community. It is also the object of the trust companies to purchase or become the lessees of existing licenses whenever a good opportunity offers, and in some instances they have thus converted disreputable saloons into respectable refreshment houses.

respectable refreshment houses.

Lord Grey declares that there is abundant evidence to show that under the altered management the character of the house is improved to the great benefit of the neighborhood. No liquor advertisements are allowed in the house, but attractive pictures, plants and flowers take their place and every effort is made to convert the seloon into a comfortable refreshment house. respectable refreshment houses.

refreshment house.
The following evidence of the influence exercised in favor of the higher temperance by trust houses will be regarded as satisfactory by all who recognize in the excessive drinking habits of the people a source of national impovershment, immorality and crime:

Referring to the Trentham Hotel, Trentham, Staffordshire, Colonel Crauford, who

ham, Staffordshire, Colonel Crauford, who was appointed by the Central Public House Trust Association to inspect and report upon the management of trust houses, writes:

Before the installation of reformed management in March, 1903, the manager only cared to sell drink—a trade which gave less trouble and more profit. It me non-alcoholic trade was at first only a few pence a day; now it often reaches 23 a day, exclusive of sales to the parties catered for.

23 a lay, exclusive of sales to the parties catered for.

Of the Darleston Inn, Darleston, Stone, Staffordshire, he said:

The manager considers that the main object of the trust is to wean the working man from drinking habits. Working men come now for tea and non-alcoholics. A certain moral cowardice prevents them asking for non-alcoholics when the bar is full, but they do so more often when alone.

Again, referring to the Wharfedale Ho Again, referring to the Whattenie Hot-tel, Arthington, near Leeds, he reported; The manager and ex-caterer, publican and Imperial Yeoman is an excellent and experienced man, with his heart in the work and brimming over with trust ideas, He is very strict and stops all swearing. If a man transgressos, his drink is taken

Cured to Stay Cured.

Gured to Stay Gured.

Mrs. S. T. Roberts, Clinton, La., sent a postal card request for a trial bottle of Drake's Palmetto Wine to Drake Formula Company. Drake Block, Chicago, Ill., and received it promptly by return mail without expense to her. Mrs. Roberts writes that the trial bottle of this wonderful Palmetto Medicine proved quite sufficient to completely curo her. She says: 'One trial bottle of Drake's Palmetto Wine has cured me after months of intense suffering. My trouble was inflammation of bladder and serious condition of Urinary organs. Drake's Palmetto Wine saye me quick and ontire relief and i have had no trouble since using the one trial bottle.'

Drake's Palmetto Wine cures 'every such case to stay cured. The sufficient of the howels and cures Constipation immediately, to say cured. One small close a day does all this splendid work and any readur of this paper may prove it by writing to Drake Formula Company, Drake Building. Clifcago, Ill. for it irial bottle of Drake's Palmetto Wine, it is free, and cures. A letter or postal card is your only expense. Owens and Milnor Drug Company, Distributing Agents.

away, his money returned, and he is sent out of the house.

Large parties from fantories come to be catered for by arrangement, but the manager always gives notice beforehand that the house is a trust house, and no bad language or coarse behavior is tolerated. The house was in former times very rowdy, and char-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there. Whim char-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there. Whim char-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which char-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, druft and uproarious, used to pull up there, which chart-a-banes full of Leeds people, and the proarious and like them. Amongst excursionists and the heter class of villagers the house is getting more popular every day. Working-men drop in constantly for a pint of tea or coffee, instead of beer.

There is much more evidence of the same character. Lord Grey frankly confesses that the professional temperance reformer is opposed to the movement because he is in favor of total abstincted and regards with holy horror a movement which endeavors to make the only available, there will be drived the same of the proposed to the movement because he is in favor of total abstincted and regards with holy horror a movement which endeavors to make the only available, the proposed to the movement because he is in favor of total abstincted and t

Brigadier-General Mumford.

Editor Times-Dispatch: Sir,-In "Our Confederate Column" Thes. L. Rosser furnishes a piece, headed "Col. Mumford," which I wish to correct; as well as, also, the Roster of Generals (of the Confederate Army) in your issue

(of the Confederate Army) in your Issue of the 11th instant.
At the close of the fight at the High Bridge, on the 5th of April, 1865—to which General Rosser refers—and before we left the field, with the prisoners and other trophies of victories, I was conversing with Col. Thos. Mumford, when a courier rode up and handed him an envelope, and he allowed me to read the contents with him. It was his Commission as Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, duly signed and sealed. Doubtless General Mumford now has that commission, and will fully confirm this statement of mine. The word facting Brigadier-General, in the Roster, produces a wrong impression. the Roster, produces a wrong impression. He was actual Brigadier-General, lacking only the promulgation of the fact in general orders, which was not then, and never has been since that day, practica-

tardy, ere the sun forever set on our hopes and efforts at Appomattox Court-house, Va., gave to him this well-carned JOHN BOLLING. Lee's Old Brigade, Cavalry Corps Sergeant-Major, Third Virginia Cavalry Sergeant-Majori Third Virginia Cavalry Fitz Lee's Old Brigade, Cavalry Corps.

joiced that justice, though very, tardy, ere the sun forever set on

A Lady's Complaint.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—If the present "rope law" at the Academy of Music is to become a permanent one, I must say, of all arrangements of exits, this is the most unpleasant and awkward. You pay for a reserved seat in a balcony, or first gallery, and at the close of the play are unhered out by

matter.

If this is done for the convenience and comfort of those down stairs, I think it would well to make a greater distinction

When I saw that I was "roped in" it was as hard to understand that it was either that way or none, as it is for the roamer of the wild western plains to fully grasp the situation when a piece of hemp, likewise, cuts short the old familiar paths. I was not the only one who was indignant at the way ladies and little children had to make exit by this side stairway, having to leave the theatre side by side with the colored people—no distinction being made at all between the first and second gallery.

There is no comfort in this and it spoils an otherwise pleasant evening. What do other theatre-goers say?

"REASONABLE."

• Richmond, Va. WITH OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES

The One Book.

The One Book.

The best book is the one book, the old book, the unfalling book. It came to win us in our childhood, and it has never worn out, and never failed in all the changes of life to be the book we needed. It will abide in all its life and beauty when all other books have bloomed their short lives away. The one best and most faithful friend is "the Friend that alicketh closer than a brother." We are told of a home, too, which we have yet to find, that will be so much better than all the inns in which we now sojourn.—Central Presbyterian.

Fincastle, October 31st. Waynesboro, November

Waynestoro, November 1st,
JOSEPH E. WILLARD,
King William Courthouse, October 4th,
New Castle, October 10th,
Ruckersylle, October 10th,
Princess Anne, October 24th,
C. C. CARLIN,
Manassas, October 3d,
Leesburg, October 10th,
King George, November 3d,
JOHN GARLAND POLLARD,
King William, October 4th,
A. J. MONTAGUE,
Isla of Wight Courthouse, October 26.

A. J. MONTAGUE.

Isle of Wight Courthouse, October 36,
York. October 4th.
Marion, October 7th (night),
Abingdon, October 8th (night),
Gate City, October 10th.
Jonesville, October 11th (noon).
Wise, October 12th (noon).
Dickenson, October 13th (noon).
Tazewell, October 14th (night).
Amherst, October 17th
Chathain, October 2tch.

H. D. FLOOD.

H. D. FLOOD, Rockbridge, October 10th. Buckingham, October 11th. Buckingham, October 11th,
Amherst, October 17th,
Esgle Rock, October 18th,
Clifton Forge, October 19th,
Bath, October 20th,
Highland, October 21st and 22d,
Viuvanna, October 24th,
Amherst, October 27th,
Bunna Vista, October 28th Buena Vista, October 28th. Covington, October 29th. Fincastle, October 31st.

Covington, October 20th.
Fincastle, October 31st.
Waynesboro, November 1st.
Augusta, November 2d and 3d.
Staunton, November 2d and 3d.
Staunton, November 4th.
Buchanan, November 5th.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
Spotsylvania Courthouse, October 10th.
King and Queen, October 10th.
King and Queen, October 11th.
Essex Courthouse, October 11th.
Westmoreland, October 21th.
U. C. WYSOR.
Grundy, October 4th.
Honaker, October 5th.
Richlands, October 7th.
New Castle, October 10th.
Marion, October 17th.
Wytheville, November 7th.
W. P. BARKSDALE.
Bowling Green, October 10th.
Hot Springs, October 10th.
Hot Springs, October 11th (night).
Salem, October 21st (night).
Chatham, October 21st (night).
Chatham, October 3lst.
Scott, November 1st. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.
Charlotte, November 1th.
LESLIE C. GARNETT.

LESLIE C. GARNETT. Gloucester Courthouse, October 3d.

Bowling Green, October 10th.

King and Queen Courthouse, October

1th.

JOHN LAMB.

King William Courthouse, October 4th, Ettricks, October 10th (7 P. M.)
Tunstalls Station, October 12th (3 P. M.)
Chester, October 13th (night).
Providence Forge, October 19th, 12
October A. M. o'clock A. M. Charles City Courthouse, October 20th.

H. L. MAYNARD.

Isle of Wight Courthouse, October 3d,
Smithfield, October 3d (night). CHARLES T. LASSITER.

Greenesville, October 4th, Nottoway, October 6th, Lunenburg, October 10th, Mecklenburg, October 17th, Brunswick, October 18th. Amelia, October 27th. Sussex, November 1st. Sussex, November 1st.

Powhatan, November 7th.

JOHN F, RIXEY.

Prince William Court, October 3d.
Loudoun Court, October 10th.

King George Court, November 3d.

DON P, HALSEY,

Marlon, October 17th.
Glade Spring, October 18th.

Washington county, October 19th and

3th.

Salem, October 21st (night).

Salem, October 21st (night).

JAMES HAY,
Shenandoah, Oct. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th,
Greene, October 8th.
Albemarie, the week beginning Oct. 10th,
LEONIDAS D. YARRELL,
Lunenburg C, H., Oct. 10th.
JOHN W. HILLDRUP,
Lunenburg, October 10th.
CARTER GLASS,
Christiansburg, October 1st.
V. K. ALLEN.
Rockbridge, October 10th,
Euckingham, October 11th.
Amherst, October 17th.
WM. HODGES MANN,
Princess Anne; October 24th.
R. G. SOUTHALL.

R. G. SOUTHALL. R. G. SOUTHALL
Greenesville, October 4th,
Nottoway, October 6th,
Lunenburg, October 10th,
Mecklenburg, October 17th,
Brunswick, October 18th,
Amelia, October 27th,
Sussex, November 1st,
Powhatan, November 7th.

Sussex, November 7th.

Powhatan, November 7th.

R. TATE IRVINE.

Abingdon, October 24th.

Washington county, October 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

S. W. WILLIAMS.

Clintwood, October 17th,
Dickenson, October 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d.

Dickenson, October istn, istn, assand 23d.
Bristol, October 22d (night).
J. P. BULLLITT.
Marion, October 17th.
R. E. L.DE, JR.
Jonesville, October 31st, 1de, 3d, 4th and 5th.
Giles, October E. CASSELL.
Giles, October 31st, November 1st, 2d,
4th and 5th.
J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Chairman,
JOSEPH BUTTON, Secretary,

Quarles